

REMARKS

Claims 1 and 3-9 are pending.

Response to Claim Rejections Under 35 USC § 103

Claims 1 and 4-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004/0085772 to Daichou et al in view of Alger (Polymer Science Dictionary).

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Daichou in view of Alger and U.S. Patent No. 4,052,358 to Wada et al.

Applicants respectfully traverse.

The present claims are directed to a low specific gravity unsaturated polyester resin composition for lamp reflectors, characterized in that the composition comprises from 40 to 210 parts by weight of an inorganic filler having an average particle size of at least 0.5 μm , from 30 to 160 parts by weight of a hollow filler having a pressure resistance of at least $2,100 \times 10^4 \text{ N/m}^2$ based on 100 parts by weight of an unsaturated polyester resin and from 35 to 75 parts by weight of a crosslinking agent based on 100 parts by weight of the unsaturated polyester resin and the crosslinking agent, said crosslinking agent comprising: (A) diallylphthalate monomer or diallylphthalate prepolymer, and (B) a crosslinking agent selected from the group consisting of a styrene monomer, methyl methacrylate and triallylisocyanurate. Further, the ratio by weight of the (A) to (B) lies in a range of 5:95 to 25:75, and the addition ratio by weight of the inorganic filler to the hollow filler lies within a range of 2:8 to 8:2.

More particularly, the presently claimed low specific gravity unsaturated polyester resin composition is characterized by using two crosslinking agents (that is, ingredients (A) and (B))

having a specific weight ratio. According to this constitution, the coating property of paints on a molded article obtained by the presently claimed resin composition is improved. See, paragraph [0022] of the present specification.

The Examiner asserts that it would have been obvious at the time of the invention for one of ordinary skilled in the art to replace part of the styrene in Daichou with an amount appropriate to optimize the heat resistance and cross-linking density of the resultant crosslinked polyester. See, paragraph 7 of the Office Action dated October 14, 2009. Applicants respectfully disagree.

Daichou does not recognize a problem regarding the coating property of paints, obtained by a resin composition, on a molded article (cured product). Moreover, Daichou fails to recognize the relationship between the use of two crosslinking agents having a specific weight ratio and the specific effect (improved coating property of paints on a molded article) arising from this constitution.

As can be seen from Examples 26-28 of the specification, the amount and weight ratio of the two crosslinking agents influence not only the heat resistance of the cured product but also the coating property of paints on the cured product. Thus, a person skilled in the art would not have conceived of using two crosslinking agents having a specific weight ratio in order to improve the coating property of paints on a molded article, based on Daichou's disclosure.

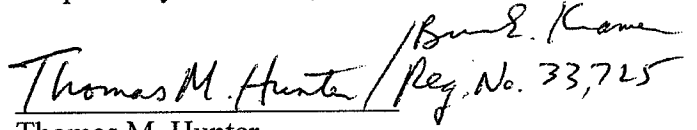
Alger and Wada fail to make up for the deficiency of Daichou. Thus, Daichou and Alger or Wada fail to render obvious the present claims. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejections is respectfully requested.

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the

Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,


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